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#### The Effect of the Ohio Election.

type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The campaign in Ohio has been, on the whole, rather dull on both sides. If Judge HOADLY takes the stump, and delivers a few speeches during the last week or ten days of the contest, as it is said he will do, he may infuse more life into the canvass, and increase the chances of his election, which have been growing brighter for the past fortnight.

The Republicans have all along confidently asserted that they would carry Ohio. Well, if the result should verify this prediction, the effect upon the States which vote in November would be very slight, because it would simply show that Ohio still retained its old place in the Republican column. It would not in the least abash or discourage the Democrats of New York or New Jersey, for they will elect their ticket wholly irrespective of what occurs elsewhere.

But suppose that Ohio should elect HOAD-Ly in October, what then would be likely to follow? This turn of the tide would so discourage the Republicans of New York and New Jersey that they would let those States fall into the hands of the Democracy by ma jorities so large that the Presidential election would be generally regarded as settled in advance. Then, too, a victory in Ohio would electrify the Democrats of Massa chusetts and Peansylvania, and they might be able to capture one or both of those old Republican States.

## A Whitewashing Report.

The report of the three Treasury officials appointed by Secretary Folger to examine the charges preferred against J. G. Hill. late Supervising Architect of that department, justifies the untavorable opinions expressed on the subject.

It will be remembered that this Commission

had no power to send for persons and papers, or to administer on his authoritatively. All the document-produced on the call of counsel were in the possession of Mr. Hitt, and it was shown that every paper was carefully Inspected and manipulated before being submitted to the Canadission. Many important letters bearing upon large contracts "could not be found." They had mysteriously disappeared, when most needed, from the Archi-

Notwith-familiar the imperfect powers of the Commission, the report was forced to admit from conclusive proofs that official fathe law in making contracts without adver- rich rice country which for two thousand tisement; and that he deliberately excluded bidders of excellent standing from every form of competition. It was impossible to escape these admissions without subjecting the investigators themselves to inquiry.

Now, this favoritism, extending over sev eral consecutive years and involving millions of dollars, must have had some object which does not appear on the surface. When a public officer invested with a great trust, as Mr. Hill was, practises this glaring partiality, and prostitutes his office for the profit of a few contractors, he invites suspicion as to his motives.

Incompetency does not excuse Mr. HILL's action, and his judges, who pretend to condemn this favoritism, are quite as guilty of the offence as he was when they say the facts established "are not necessarily evidence of corruption on the part of the Supervising Architect." Certainly they are not evidence of his innocence.

During Mr. Hilli's term of office, he made contracts aggregating the enormous sum of twenty-three millions of dollars without supervision of any kind. He fixed the terms of the proposals for all the public buildings erected in that time; the plans and specifications were drawn in his office; the materials were chosen under his direction; all the repairs, running into the millions, were made by his authority; and the rates of wages were mainly regulated by his will. He could change the plans capriciously, and shut out by that trick all bidders but his own favorites. Mr. Hill. willized all the discretion he was permitted to exercise.

Strange to say, the law does not recognize the existence of this bureau or of these extraordinary powers, which by the non-assertion of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or one of his assistants, have passed into the hands of the Supervising Architect, and have been absolutely exercised by him for the benefit of a Ring of contractors and jobbers.

Mr. HILL knew very well the House of Representatives could not pass over the whitewashing report of his fellow officials, and therefore he promptly and prudently resigned the place he had held for over six years rather than confront a searching and sure investigation. He could afford to resign after handling these immense contracts.

The Commission favors the creation of a Board of Public Buildings as a substitute for the present organization. There are too many Boards already, and the sole aim of all of them is to make jobs and to increase the public expenditures. Their tendency is to diminish executive responsibility by scattering it over large surfaces of subordinate officials, thus allowing the heads recognized by law to escape through the back door

whenever malfeasance is detected. Every case of this kind is seized upon to increase the army of officeholders under pretence of protecting the public interest. The jobbery for public buildings has been worked up like that for rivers and harbors. At this time there are one hundred and sixty-two buildings in charge of the Supervising Archlteet's office. The last Congress authorized thirty live of them, which will cost probably | an honest witness with liquor in order to an- | ufacturers not to sell to the tea trade.

four and a half or five millions of dollars. The House of Representatives must shut the gates down on this reckless extravagance The time has come to cry a halt on such waste of the people's money.

## A Monopoly Broken.

"The back of the match monopoly is broken. This was the meanest, the loudest smelling, and the most pervasive monopoly in the country. It left no man's pocket untouched."

It was Sam Randall's little anti-monopoly hatchet that did the job.

All internal revenue taxes should be swept away.

# Chian's Proposition to France.

We have at last what seems to be a trustworthy as well as definite statement of the terms offered by the Pekin Government as a basis of agreement with France. It is scarcely possible that the FERRY Cabinet will accept the arrangement proposed, for it would settle nothing and lead to interminable complications between the French and the Chinese in Tonquin. The present Ministers will have to obtain much more substantial concessions than these if they hope to persuade the Chamber of Deputies to condone the blunder committed in rejecting the Bou min treaty.

According to the Paris Temps, there is no objection to the annexation by France of the inland and southern provinces of Annam and of the Hue coast strip, together with so much of Tonquin as lies west and south of the Red River, provided China is permitted to annex the remainder of Tonquin. The language is vague, but we presume it to mean that the extreme western fork of the Red River is designated by the Marquis Tsene as the boundary between the French and Chinese possessions. By this subdivision, the Pekin Government would get the whole of the Song-kol delta, and, having complete control of the Red River, would be at liberty to choose the time and method of carrying out its promise to open that waterway to foreign commerce. The region which, after a long interval of semi-independence, would thus be once more incorporated with the Middle Kingdom, is the most fertile and populous part of Farther India, and the only part which could become a formidable competitor of British India in the production of rice and opium for Chinese consumption. On the other hand, the inland provinces of Annam, which are still imperfectly civilized, would be a burden rather than a benefit to France, while what is left of the southern provinces and the Hué coast strip on the east, would at best prove of little more value than the districts already included in the Saigon colony. Now, it has ong been recognized by the French colonial authorities that the Saigon establishment is a failure from a commercial point of view, and that the sole means of rendering li profitable is to seek accessions of territory in the northeast of Annam, where the geographical and agricultural conditions are more favorable. The conquest of the fonquin delta and the control of the Red River might have happily solved a problem which has hitherto proved intractable; they might have revolutionized the position o the French in Farther India; but if the result of the present expedition shall be to surrender both of these advantages to China, the French would perhaps do wisely to abandon altogether the hope of creating a colonial empire in the East.

The counter memorandum submitted by Minister Frame is said to demand for France possession of the whole delta, the exclusive centrol of navigation, and a portion of the left bank of the Red River. Here again the language of the telegram is not sufficiently explicit, for it would make a material difference whether in the land claimed on the left bank M. Ferry had in view the extreme eastern fork of the Song-koi, or, in addition to that branch, the main stream itself above the point of bifurcation. In the inter case, he is virtually calling upon the Pekin Government to relinquish everything for which it voritism had been exhibited by Mr. Hill, to has strenged-by contended, and in either different large contractors; that he violated event he demands nearly the whole of the years has caused the Middle Kingdom to look upon Tonquin as a precious acquisition.

If, as seems most probable, some middle ground between the two propositions is made the basis of a treaty, and in pursuance of such a compromise the Song-koi lowlands should be pretty evenly divided between the French and the Chinese, it is plain enough that disputes about boundaries and river rights would be incessant, and France would need to keep nearly as large a military force in Tonquin as if she were actually at war. In such circumstances, there would be little opportunity of pressing the commercial development of the new colony and fulfilling the dream of ousting the rice growers of Bengal and Burmah from the markets of Canton. How much better it would have been for France had M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR not made the mistake which he has learned, it seems, to regret, of repudiating the compact which M. BOURÉE procured for him, and by which, in consideration of a nominal recognition of Chinese supremacy and the formation of a narrow neutral zone on the northern border, he could have secured undisputed possession of the whole of Tonquin.

# Disgraceful Detective Methods.

CHARLES MALLORY is one of the witnesses in the Stratford murder case. He says h saw the carriage and team belonging to WILLIAM LEWIS, the murdered woman's lover, between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night Ross AMBLER was killed, as it was driven rapidly along the road about a mile from the spot where the body was found the next morning. He is sure as to the identity of the vehicle,

but will not swear the driver was Lewis. When called to testify before the Coroner Mr. Mal.Lony told his story freely and directly. No effort was required to elicit the facts within his knowledge, and he seems to have taken praiseworthy care not to be positive where he was not sure.

For some reason, however, the detectives employed in the case wanted advanced information as to the disclosures he was likely to make. Accordingly, we are told that the night before he appeared as a witness at the inquest, "the detectives filled Charles Mal-LORY with liquor, and when he was very drunk he blurted out a number of things which startled his hearers." In the morning he became more reticent, but before the Coroner he spoke frankly, and evidently told

all he knew. The action of the detectives in plying him with drink cannot be justified. He was not in any manner suspected of complicity in the crime. He was simply a witness, and as such it was his duty to disclose whatever information he possessed concerning the crime to the duly constituted authorities when required so to do in the proper manner. Even though there is no legal warrant for such a course, people would be disposed to excuse detectives for making a man drunk who was believed to be bimself a murderer or who was thought to be wilfully withholding from the authorities proofs which would bring a murderer to justice. But to excite or stupefy

ticipate by a few hours his testimony before a Coroner's jury, is disgraceful to all concerned.

## The Reason For It.

Here is another utterance of a sentiment that is almost universal and that does credit to the minds in which it is cherished:

To the Entres of The Sex-Sir: I am at a loss know why you take the position you do in relation to the candidacy of Sawus. J. Tither. All I have to say is, that if he is nominated, he will

carry the country by a larger majority than in 1876. His canvass is already made. The people of this section are nine-tenths of them for him. In truth, the Democra-cy here become excited and enthusiastic when his name I say, hurran for Samuel J. Tilden. Yours, and a mentioned for President.

reader of THE SUN, GRANTON, W. VA., Sept. 23.

This is the feeling of the vast majority of the American people. Would it were possi ble to give it a free field in the next elec tion of President!

But Mr. TILDEN positively refuses. His refusal is not of a sort that can be overruled or set aside. It is not a sham refusal. It cannot be changed, and we respect it and

bow to it accordingly. This is why we take the position we occupy

respecting this subject. The renomination of Gen. BUTLER by the Democracy of Massachusetts brought out a micy speech from the jovial candidate. He told of himself and his work, of the things he had done, and the way he had done them, and of the things he proposed to do next year. The General always says something when he talks.

The attempt to compel harmony between some of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders, by bunching them together upon a delegation from one Assembly district, has had the effect of depriving the State Convention of the political experience of Thomas Kinsella and Huon McLaughlin and the vote of James Kane. All of these delegates remained at home. The foreing prothe effort to secure a settlement of personal difficulties in Brooklyn affairs. There was no compliment in being the first chosen in a delegation whose members were not on speaking terms, while those who held the second and third places could not forget the fact that they were not cliosen first any more than they could forgive each other. The next effort at harmony should be made by slow experimental stages, such as have characterized the recent attempts to get the proper grip on the bridge.

Admiral Baldwin's coronation suuff box. which has the Czar's portrait on the lid, surrounded by about forty diamonds, of which half a dozen are valued at \$1,200 each, is said o be intrinsically worth \$15,000. Yet if the Admiral did his duty in the matter, he accepted the gift only conditionally; for section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution contains this prohibition:

Fortunately for Admiral Baldwin's hopes, Congress is lenient in such affairs, and he may be permitted to keep his \$15,000 snuff box.

The refusal of Commissioner PRICE to allow twenty Indians to be taken to France for exhibition, may seem to betoken a jealous sense of possessory rights in the red men, on the part of the Indian Office, such as the average frontiersman would not share. A score of Indians out of the vast number on the reservations would apparently not be a great loss. The Commissioner thinks that such spectacufor uses of the Indian might make him dissatisfied with reservation life; and this is plausible, since life on the reservation can hardly be an

The Paris journals take offence at King Alfonso's acceptance of the Coloneley of an Chian regiment: yet what is easier than to sounce the account by giving the Spanish monarch some equal French distinction, which courtesy will forbid him to refuse?

The first day's registration in Brooklyn is an indication of unusual interest there in the approaching election. There were 23,540 names registered on Tuesday, and, although this is 5.765 less than on the first day of last year. when the voters were getting ready to give a black eye to Federal interference in State polities, the number is 5,453 in excess of the first day of 1881, when the present Mayor of Brookdron was bubbling over the prospect of three candidates in the field. There has been a great increase in Brooklyn's population in two years. and the politicians are naturally at sea in trying to decide to which party they belong. The result of the election will be the best test of this question, in view of the apparent intention of both sides to make the Mayoralty contes

this year a party light. The Columbia College compromise on the question of affording facilities to young women who desire a collegiate education has apparently not proved popular. There has b only one applicant for examination in Greek and Latin. The President expects there wi be more applicants for examination in other studies, but even the friends of the present system do not count on more than a dozen candidates. This is a triumph for those whose plan for the education of women in the college was broader than that adopted by the com-

A hint to the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn: Stop the flow of platitudes and go

The impromptu has long been known as me of the most charming forms of musical omposition. James Kearn and William East-MAN of Vincennes have now extended the impromptu plan to the art of duelling. They got up an impromptu with pistols in honor of a young lady. But the authorities of Vincennes. failing to grasp the artistic subtlety of this new form of impromptu, locked up its originators.

Reports of destruction by storm come from two parts of the world separated by thouands of miles. A severe storm passed over Limerick yesterday, destroying the Town Hall and other structures, and the steamship City of Alexandria has just brought news of great destruction wrought by a recent hurricane at Nassau. All but two of the vessels in the harbor there were lost, many houses were demolished, and many people perished. The hurricanes which originate in the West Indies often cause as much destruction on the islands as in their subsequent career upon the Atlantic, and at this season, when there are so many storms at sea, the British islands also are frequently swept by destructive gales like the one which

has just damaged Limerick. The old hostilities between the crockery trade and those tea stores that give presents of glassware and crockery with purchases of tea have been revived. The real complainants are obviously not the manufacturers of crockprofit is secured; but the grievance is on the manufacturers sell directly to the tea dealers, and even seek to trade over the heads of th crockery dealers by sending out drummers to the tea seilers. It would probably be better fo a housewife, when she wants tea, to get simply that, and in good weight and the best quality. at the lowest possible price, instead of receiving also a piece of hardware or a chromo, which somebody must pay for. But with the custom as it is, it becomes easy to see how the crockers war has arisen. It might be an exact counter stroke for the crockery dealers to sell a pack age of tes with purchases of their own ware there are difficulties in such a solution and their project seems to be rather to try to make it for the pecuniary interest of the man-

## MID-WEEK ECHOES.

The shooting season all over the world is now in full blast. The prairies of the great West and the woods of Pennsylvania resound with the crack of the shotgun as loudly as the moors of Scotland and the turnip fields and stubbles of England echo with the report of the fowling pieces. It is not impossible that the market for our securities, which unscrupulous speculators have destroyed for the time in London, may blossom forth in a new form before long, and that the aristocracy and mer-chant princes of England may hire a prairie or a well wooded mountain in this country as they are in the habit of hiring a moor or a salmon river in Scotland. Com-plaints are very general in England about the It seems that the severe frosts and rains of the early spring injured the nests and young birds of the grouse to a great extent, and that, although the partridges were more successful in hatching and rearing their young, the new systems of agriculture now in vogue have made partridge shooting an amusement in which only experts can indulge with anything like success. The old hedge rows which used to afford ample cover to the coveys have given way to rail or vire fences, and the American reaping machines leave the stubble as close shavon as a man's chin after a barber's razor has passed over it. Thus there is but little cover for the birds except smong the turnips, and this year the weather was so dry that the ground between the drills was as hard as the King's highroad. The consequence is that the parridges scoot along the ground until they are out of shot, and then all the sportsman sees is a little brown cloud just topping the nearest fonce and disappearing. Many Englishmen are in favor of delaying the opening of the season until the 20th instead of the ist of September, and thus giving the young birds a chance to grow nearer to their full size before they fall a proy to the deadly modern breechloader.

Paris lost an original and interesting figure by the death of Paul Siraudin. He was probably one of the wittlest of booleardiers, which is the French for gentlemanly loafers. For lifty years past he was to be seen everwhere and at all hours of the day and night, apparently always idle. Yet he produced something like a hundred theatrical pieces, alone and in collaboration with others. He worked on joint account with men like Balzac, Théophile Gautior, Gozlan, and Méry. He was a chum of Roqueplan. There is scarcely a vaudeville, a farce, or a libretto of an overa bouffe which does not contain some joke, witticism, or comical situation suggested by him. He gave them away to every friend who was writing for the stage and canc to talk to him shout his piece. The most popular French playwriters acknowledge this indebtedness to him. Among his own productions the most famous at one time were two parodies on Emile Augler's Paul Forestier' and Le Gondre de M. Poirier. He made the parody of the first in his "Paul faut rester," and of the second in "Le Gendre de M. Pommier." But as he was a scondithrift he remained always penniless, his theatrical success notwithstanding. Some twenty years ago however, two of his admirers, Due de Morny and Co coveys have given way to rail or wire fences, and the American reaping machines

guyon, conceived the idea of putting him into the confectionery business. A magnifecent shop was opened in the Rue de la Paix, and in less than two years he was a rich man. The influence of Morny made the shop of Siraudin they afternoon rendezvous of the fashionable world, At Christmas, New Year, and Easter the leaders of society fell in line at the entrance of the shop. He put all his heart and wit into the business. He invented new sweetments, jewelled boxes for them, jewelled dolls, and everything that an extravagant fance could conceive in this line. Sugared violets roses and orange blossoms are his creations. He continued to write, however, till within the last six or eight years, when his intellect began to give out. Russia opens a new field of competition with America in the London market. Sixteon hundred quarters of beef from Russia were recently landed in the St. Katharine's docks, thus further developing what is expected to become a very large trafle. It was the seventh cargo which the Russian Produce Company has sent to London, realizing an average of 5½ pence per nound wholesaie. It is from the port of Libau, on the Baitic, that the shipments are made. The excellence of Russian beef is known the world over, and it seems that it reaches London in perfect condition. The journey of 1,000 miles is made by the company's steamer in four days.

Mexican railroad securities had recently another heavy fall in London owing, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, "to the unfavorable traflic return and the suspicion prevailing in the city that the work of carrying its own cofilm' is comining to an oud. In other words, it is thought that the valvey company, having carried sufficient materials to construct its rivals, is now entering upon a period of decay, which is likely to get worse rather than better."

No report has yet been published of the resuit of the meeting of the joint committee of

is now entering upon a period of decay, which is likely to act worse rather than better."

No report has yet been published of the result of the meeting of the joint committee of the Lancashire cotton spinners, manufacturers, and operatives which took place at Manchester the day before yesterday. Probably the committee took good precautions not to give publicity to the proceedings till the matter is settled one way or the other. That the workmen will not consent to a reduction of wages is beyond doubt. Thus another mammoth strike seems unavoidable, unless there is a heavy fall in the price of the raw material and the sujnner and manufacturer are thus given a chance to make both ends meet. There is something chenomenally absurd in the fact that half a dozon greedy and unscrupulous speculators of New York and Liverpool have natually the power to paraivise one of the oldest and greatest industries of England and embarrass the cotton goods markets all over the world. The day goods failures of Tuesday last have

industries of England and embarras the cotton goods markets all over the world.

The dry goods failures of Tuesday last have clearly demonstrated the rotten condition of the trade as it exists at present. Mutual accommodation notes, which are regarded as frauds all the world over, form here the main part of the capital of even the largest houses. The result is natural; the moment one of such clique farms fails, all the others have to go the same way. It is like a card house, the fall of one card makes the whole edifice collapse. It is evident that in this branch of trade, as in stock sheetulation, a complete liquidation is imperative, and the faster and more thorough it is the better it will be for everybody.

The craze for dealing in outlons seems to have extended itself even to the building trade. Bricks, plaster, and similar materials are now said to be bought and seld for future delivery. Speaking of this fact, a well-known building contractor said yesterday; "I guess they are taking to this gort of haviess out of necessity

soid to be bought and sold for future delivery. Speaking of this fact, a well-known building contractor said yesterday." I guess they are taking to this sort of business out of necessity. There is too much material of every kind on hand, while building is being considerably reduced. We have been building too much, and what we want now is some more people and not some more houses. The building trade is likely to remain at a standstill for some time to come, and in anticipation of that the manufacturers are trying to get rid of thoir materials on future contracts. Bricks are a veryawkward sort of article for this kind of dealing. They are very cheap and very bulky. They cost a great deal of money for storage, and are liable to be spoiled by atmospheric influences. Unless burned very hard, bricks can't stand much wet, and when they are burned hard they are not good, as they have to be percus for the mortar to adhere properly to them. I guess from the fact that there is too much material on hand, and that people are glad to sell for future delivery rather than not sell at ail."

The 'stock market had quite a heavy rally yesterday, and all the scalpers sushed in to buy for a turn. As a matter of course the movement was again attributed to Jay Gould's purchases. But it is more likely that the big operators who have large lines of puts out try to prevent the market from going below the ligures of their ruts. There is no change wintever in the situation, the liquidation must continue, and all the raillies can do is to reduce the short interest and in so far, to weaken the resources of a bull manipulation.

\*\*\*MR. MEDILL'S OPINIONS\*\*

# MR. MEDILL'S OPINIONS.

Congress Should Control Inter-State Ball-roads and Postal Telegraph Lines. Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago

Tribune, testified before the Senate Committee yester-day. Mr. Medili said:

"The chief cause of the poor condition of our laboring classes is their own improvidence. Many laboring men-are drinking men, and fail to save money on this ac-count. The amount spent yearly for liquors in this country is \$400,000,000; for tobacco, \$100,000,000. The reater part of this comes from the laborers. No legi-tion can improve this state of affairs. But legislat tion can improve this state of affairs. But legislation can do something for the improvement of tenaments. The institution of the inspiration is until to live in.

"I think the later in the state of a fair in the state rail road system, and should give us uniformity and permanency of rairs. This, I think, is the great evil in our railroad system, and bound give us uniformity and permanency of rairs. This, I think, is the great evil in our railroad system, and by it men and corporations are roused. I would also advocate the establishment by Congress of a postal system of telegraphy. The next strike among telegraphers will be fearful in its consequence, paralyzing railroads as well as itself. Now, with a governmental system, there will be no strikes. Besides, I think the dovernment has business knough of its own to warrant & linejof its own.

"Commercial clerks are the poorest paid class of men in Chicago. For the most part they are farmers and inchaines sons who are too pend to do unantal labor, and find their way to the cities. But the toy of to day does not have a chance. He cannot learn a trade because there are three induces at work to keep bits out. First, he inct taught at home the true dignity of abort, its location and hence and of the trade, third, proprietory of shops will not be their skilled workmen devote their time to teaching boys the trades.

Mr. Usaries Partridge, a flour merchant of this city, advocated the establishment of industrial education in connection with our common aschool education. This, he thinks, would remeely many of the evils in the condition of our laboring classes.

Another Trip Bown the Espide. LOCEPORT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The famous little beat Maid of the Mist, which recently took the perilous trip down the Niagara Hapkle, has been brought back across the country and issuedaed as the former starting place. It was definitely decided to day to repair and repair her, and send her down the rapids again. The date fixed is dec. 10, but may be changed. She will not be used for dec. and preposes on this triu. THE TROT OF THE YEAR.

What Mr. Vandorbill and Others Say About

the Great Match. Much of the talk at Gentlemen's Driving Park yesterday bore upon the coming match between Jay-Eye-See and St. Julien. St. Julier got three exercising heats of a mile. He moved freely and grandly, but was not permitted to extend himself. None of the heats was trotted under 2:20. The veteran was then rubbed and oiled, and his legs from his hoofs He was encased in a blanket from neck to tail, fresh straw was spread on the floor of his box, and he was left to rest until this morning. His groom represented him to be in fine condition. When a reporter of The Sun asked Mr. Vanderbilt which horse he thought stood the best chance to win, the owner of the champion trotting team replied:

"Jay-Eye-See ought to win with the speed he has shown. Hickok made the match before the young horse had won his fast record."

"What time do you think will be made?"

I expect to see them trot in 2:13, "replied Mr. Vanderbilt.

"What is your opinion of the effect of trotting the little horse again almost on the eve of the match?"

"I don't think that trotting him yesterday, and again to-day, and then bringing him on from Boston to-merrow will improve his chances. But, let me see, to-merrow is Thursday, He will have two nights' rest. That may put him in shape." him to be in fine condition. When a reporter

mr. Vanderbilt drove Aldine and Early Rose three times around the mile. A dozen watches were held by gentlemen on the porch. The horses were merely jogged, Aldine appearing a

and three times around the mile. A dozen watches were held by gentlemen on the porch. The horses were merely jogged, Aldine appearing a little lame.

"That's the way now," said Mr. W. H. Turnbull who also held his watch, "Every time Mr. Vanderbilt drives past the stand the spectators look for his team to trot under 2:20, when, in fact, he seldom goes for speed, but for the pleasure of driving and exercising his horses,"

Mr. David Bonner, President of the Driving Park Association, said that he expected to see a good trot when the horses came together on the 29th. "The contest will undoubtedly be settled on its merits," he continued. "Hickok cament afford to have St. Julien boaten by a dive-year-old, Mr. Case and his family fairly worship Jay-Eye-See, and he will undoubtedly be sent to win. The trial trot on Tuesday did Jay-Eye-See good. But another trial, which I hear they propose to give him to-day, will not improve him. I believe the old horse can beat him on this track, but not on a flat one."

Alley Bonner said: "If Jay-Eye-See keeps near St. Julien until he reaches the level around the turn beyond the quarter, he'll beat the old horse in sure. But if he breaks, gets wild, or gives St. Julien a strong lead beyond that turn, the veteran will win."

As Jay-Eye-See trotted twice to the quarter pole in Pittsburgh in 324, seconds, he is not likely to be tardy on the down grade start.

Mr. Frank Work was on the grounds with Edward and Dick Swireller, but he did not appear on the track with them. Members of the club speculated as to what he intended to do with Modoc, that horse having been discovered in his stable yesterday. Mode is a chestnut golding, by Aberdeen. He was a winner in the late circuit. Record, 2:23%.

There will be three trots in Gentlemen's Driving Park on Saturday afternoon in October, for cups—the lirst for 2:45 class, members to own and drive the horses; the second for 2:30 horses, same conditions; and the last for 2:20 class, nembers to own the grand stand will be \$1.50, are wrong. The time is

## BISHOP POTTER ASKS FOR RELIEF On Account of his Poor Health up Amistant

The 100th Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York began yesterday in St. Augustine Chapel, in Houston street. The Rev. Dr Win, F. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas's Church read the following letter from Bishop Potter;

read the following letter from Bishop Potter:

28 East Twentractors Street;

New York Sept. 12 1883.

The Rev. Margan Diz. D. D. Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Biness of New York Text.

My Iwan Sta. The approaching time for the meeting of the Concention warms on that some action must be taken in relation to the fature discharge of the bishopal of the in this oncess. It is now more than four months elected to the concentration of the fature discharge of the bishopal of the in this oncess. It is now more than four months elected to the concentration of the fature discharge of the bishopal of the interest place of the fature of th

a official care necessity to highest too.

Seeing and topic parish.

H. Forren, Bishop of New York,

H. Forren, Bishop of New York. The reading of the letter was succeeded by perfect stience in the chanel. Then the Rev. Dr. Worgan said that the Standing Committee recommended the enrive election of an Assistant Bishop. Bishop Potter had given his nearty consent to this course. He does not propose to consent to this course. He does not propose to resign and the can receive aid only by the election of an assistant. After the Bloccsan Convention elects an assistant, it is necessary that either the General Convention or the Bishops confirm the election. The assembling of the General Convention in Philadelphia in a short time will, the Rev. Dr. Morgan said, undoubtedly hasten the action of this Convention. The report of the committee concluded with an eloquent tribute to the exalted character of Bishop Pottor.

On motion of Mr. Erastus Brooks, the report was accepted, and the hour of non to-day set for the election of an Assistant Bishop.

BENJAMIN NATHAN'S WILL. Could be Legally Disinberts his Son Wash

ington for Marrying a Christian ! An interesting question of equity will shortly come before the Supreme Court relating to the distribution of the estate of the late Benjamin Nathan, who was murdered at his Twenty-third street residence some years ago. The question is whether it is lawful for a testator to make the inheritance of property conditional on the legatee's not marrying outside of a certain religious sect. Mr. Nathan bequeathed a sum of money to each of his sons. be paid over to them at his death, excepting to Washington, for whom it was to be held in trust as long as his mother should think prop-

trust as long as his mother should think proper. The most of the properly went to Mrs. Nathan. In the will was a proviso that if any of the children should intermarry with a person not born in and professing the Hebrew faith, then they should lose all right to their bequest and it should pass to the others.

The will was probated, and Mrs. Nathan soon afterward gave Washington his share of the money. Mrs. Nathan died in 1879, and left all her property in trust to the United States Trust Company, providing that the interest should be divided among all the children. She also made a proviso that a marriage outside of the faith would disinherit the legatee contracting such marriage.

One year after his mother's death Washington married Mrs. Arnott, a daughter of Col. Mapleson. She was a Christian. By consent of the other heirs Washington continued to receive his share of the interest of the satte, although he had forfeited it under the will. The United States Trust have brought a friendly suit for a settlement as to the legality of the will. Washington is on friendly terms with all his family, some of whom favor neglecting the proviso, and others favor holding to it, but making separate provision for him. In a similar case in the English courts the will was sustained.

You Pay More for Cream than Skim Milk. A gentleman entered a morning train on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad yesterday flourishing a blanket-sheet now-paper and seated him-self directly opposite a man who was reading The Sus.
"I say, neighbor," the newcomer shouted, "why \$10 you give two cents for The Suw when you can get all this paper for the same money?"

"The Sun would be cheaper at five cents than that at
two," was the reply. "You pay more for cream than
skin milk and must accept less in quantity."

# J. Von Elderen of 26 North Main street, Paterson, was arrested yesterday and committed to jail, default of bail to answer the charge of practising de-

Mayor Edson yesterday presided over a meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners at their office the Commissioners were present. Commissioner or said that the aspense for 183 up to Oct 1, would be \$11.307.77. The estimated further expenses to Jan. 1, 1884 would be \$48.575 total, Fai.472.77. It was resolved to saw the Comptroller to raise \$6.000 by the issue of city bonds to meet expenses in connection with the Aqueduct Commission.

Funds for the Aqueduct Commissioners.

THE GREAT FAILURES.

F. Mayer & Co. Hope to Pay in Full, and Lavy Bros. & Co. Hope to Resume

There was no change in the affairs of the suspended clothing and woollen firms yesterday. Mr. Simon Danzig, the assignce of F Mayer & Co., said that the clerks were taking an account of stock, which would not be com ploted before Saturday. A large part of the assets, he said, was in very valuable real estate, which would be engerly sought after by capitalists if it was offered for sale. One piece alone, the Strathmore flats, was valued at \$500,000, and brought in a handsome rental. All of the real estate had been assigned. Numerous friends and creditors had called upon the firm to offer their sympathy to Mr. Mayer in his misfortune. There had been no general consultation of the creditors yet, as it was too early. When asked if the rumor was true that a certain firm which was a large pre-

was too enrig. When asked if the rumor was true that a certain firm which was a large preferred creditor was embarrassed he said that friends of the firm had met and arranged to pull them through, and there would be no failure. He had not yet learned the full extent of the indebtedness, but he did not think the liabilities would exceed \$1,500,000. Mr. F. Mayer was of the same opinion. There are creditors, however, and others who have had access to their books, who think the liabilities will reach nearly \$2,000,000. Mr. Danaig still thought the nasets would be enough the part dollar for dollar. A creditor said yesterlay that the only thing was to get an early settlement. Notes could be given to the preferred creditors for the amount of their claims, which could be used as collateral with the banks. By this means some of the firms who were large preferred creditors and were temporarily inconvenienced, would be able to meet the notes they have out as they become due.

Another creditor said, regarding the notes of the firm held by the banks, that it would be almost impossible to learn who the holders were until the claims had been presented to the assignce. No bank was preferred directly but a large portion of the mekers or endorsers. This was the case with the Lincoln and Metropolitan National Banks, both of which were mentioned indirectly in the assignment deed. The Importers and Traders' National Bank he thought had about \$15,000 of the firm spaper. Several out-of-town banks, particularly in Connecticut, had some of the notes when the firm had endosed and had discounted for others.

A member of the firm of Levy Bros. & Co. said yesterday that if Y. Mayer & Co. paid in full they could rosume immediately after. No further particulars could be given as to the assets or Habilities. The total preferences aggregate \$707,985. Of this amount \$600.552 are on notes, and the balance, \$107,333, is for money loaned the firm. The preferences aggregate \$707,985. Of this amount \$600.552 are on notes, and the balance, \$107,333,

Reports were circulated yesterday that Wm. Noble, builder, of 200 West Fifty-seventh street, had falled, with liabilities of \$4,000,000. Mr. J. J. H. V. Arneid, his counsel, said yesterday that there was no truth whatever in the rumors. Jacquess Brothers & Co., wholesaleidenlers in dry goods, at Evansville, Ind., have failed, with liabilities amounting to \$100,000, and assets \$50,000. They have made an assignment to H. B. Claffin & Co. of New York.

#### MISTAKEN FOR CONFIDENCE MEN. The Funny Experience of Two Socially Dis-

posed Generals in Palladelphia. Gen. W. H. Slocum and Gen. McMahon have recently returned from an inspection of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. On Sat-urday morning they stopped at Philadelphia for breakfast, and, while waiting at the Broad street station for the signal to board their special car, Gen. McMahon observed a man whom he thought he recognized as an acquaintance. The General, being of a social

quaintance. The General being of a social turn, eyed his man and then approached him and shook hands cortically, saving:

"How do you do, Mr., Mr.—"

Bradford, obligingly replied the stranger, Of New York, if I remember? continued Gen. McMahon, affably.

"No, of Bryn Mawr, "responded the stranger, Ah, yes—Bryn Mawr. I had forgotten, Glad to see you. When did you get to town?"

Just then Gen. Secum came up. He had caught the name, and recollected a Bradford who served in his command during the war. Why, hello, "exclaimed Gen. Slocum with effusion," delighted to see you. My name is Secum, you're Bradford of Bryn Mawr. Knew you well during the war. It isn't possible you have longesten me?"

Bradford meanwhile had edged toward a policeum in the depat. "I can't say, Mr. Slocum, that I remember you or your friend," said he, but I don't preposate joint you in any kind of a game this morning. Fact is I knew you bed to be fooddenes operators from the lirst moment I saw you." The policeum, who had evidently "eaught on "made a grab for kind of a game this morning. Fact is I knew you both to be considered operators from the first moment I saw you." The policeman, who had evidently "caught on made a grab for the two gentlemen, who rushed for the special car that was just about moving off, as they scambled on board the todiceman dashed for the telegraph office. The special car, however, made no stop, and the gentlemen have so far, escaped the lockup.

# THE SMUGGLED FINERY.

Thirteen Trunks that a Millonaire Said Contained Nothing Buttable. Custom House Inspectors Garrity, Fisher, and Mosemum, who seized thirteen trunks from Joseph

A. Donohoe a few days ago, have made a report of the case to Collector Robertson. Mr. Donohoe and his wife were passengers on the steamship Servia from Liver-pool. He had twenty trunks, thirteen of which were wised. The officers report that the tranks contained seized. The officers report that the tranks contained new and dutiable goods, which were not declared as such, as is required by the law to prevent singuing. They also charge that money was offered to one of their number to have the goods passed free. They also say that some of the goods were concessed.

One of the officers says that a written blessing from the Pope was found in one of the tranks. The contents of the tranks included ten new drosses of rich materials, a number of coats? Paris mantles, ten fairs, ten unbrelles, several dozen pairs of hel gloves, sixty packages of French stationery, one hundred cakes of perfunct sons, click stockings, strictles of citizer plate, forty and the several suits of the ground material inderwear. The official value of the ground, and material inderwear. The official value of the ground, and material inderwear. The official value of the ground of the several militions of dollars, and to own the most of the several militions of dollars, and to own the most of the several militions of collector Robertson says that the case base of course, and to own the most of the several militions of collector Robertson says that the case base of the Benefits of the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Dirich was forther and Brooklyn, called on the Collector yesterlay in regard to the selector.

The goods taken from the Misses Partridge and the Mesdanies Daniels of Boston and Mrs. Grothers and Miss Mahony of this city have been appraised at \$42000 foreign value. One of the dressmakers is secused of having offered a bribe to the sending officers to let the goods through. new and dutiable goods, which were not declared a

"I know," said a member of the Secret Serice Bureau in the Post Office building vesterday Lord Chief Justice Coloridge is being guarded by detec tives during his travels in this country. On his recent visit to Coney Island private detectives from Pinserton's went with the party and kept strangers from cetting near the third dustice. Those detectives have followed lim since. These research by the bepartment of Justice, and, in addition, I understand there are two English detectives constantly traveling with the party. The converted of the party of the party

From the Chicago Hecald. From the chicago Heatl.

Lord Coleridge has on a long dark overcost a broadbrimmed plug hat ami an old-fashioned high stock tie.

Closely following the party, in an apparently indistrent
most, was a man of medium stature plainly dreased,
impressing one with the idea that he was an intruder,
never speaking, but with this eye on a figure in the ranks
over six feet in height. His eyes engerly swept over the
people who had assembled with a rapid glater. The
same man jumped quickly up on the driver's box of the
same man immediately behind that of the Lord Chief Justice. This was the English detective from Scotland
Yard London, who has been with the Justice since he
left England.

### Bevoted to Bealth and Beauty. The National Association for Sanitary and

Rural Improvement, having its office at 119 Pearl atreet, has recently begun the publication of a mouthly paper called *Indoors and Outdoors*, in which the ways paper called Indoors and Outdoors, in which the ways and means of making homes healthful and their surrounding beautiful are discussed. In the September number of this paper it is staied that there are already 170 towns and villages in the United State of the American Section of the September of the Sanitary condition of dwelling legislations of the Sulfidings have been improved and trees and been planted, streets and parks laid out and beautifled, and nutsences and eyescores shoulshed. The National Association of Mr. Wingste is a well-managed and highly valuable institution with great work before it, while Indoors and Inteldoors are distributed as periodical well worth reading.

The Emperor of Brazil to President Arthur Washington, Sept. 26.—The following measage was sent to President Arthur resterday evening in answer to the President's congratulations upon the opening of the Central and South American Telegraph oupany's lines:

Company's lines:
The Emperor and Empress of Brazil thank the President and Government of the United States, and in returning their salute concur with them in the assurance that the new channel of direct communication open by tween the two countries via Vaiparake and Gaiveston will contribute to the maintenance of the happy relations existing between them, and to their material benealt

Justice Dixon will Not Realgu. Justice Jonathan Dixon, in his lotter accepting the Republican candidacy for Governor of New Jersey, says he will not resire from the banch.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

James D. Warren Elected Chairman-Hoad-The Republican State Committee held its first meeting yesterday in the lifth Avenue

Hotel. The members of the committee are: Hotel, The members of the committee are:
Join Birdsall of Queens county; E. H. Hobbs, W. H.
Beard, and Louis E. Nieut of Kings; John H. Brady,
Cornelius Van Catt, John J. O'Brien, Jacob M. Patterson,
Bernard Biglin, John R. Lydecker, Solom B. Smith, and
D. F. Porter of New York; W. H. Robertson of West,
cluster; W. D. Dickey of Orange; B. Pistt Carpenter of
Dutchess; George H. Sharpe of Ulster: James S. Smart
of Washington; A. S. Draper of Albany; W. J. Heroock
of Futton, W. W. Bockwell of Warren, D. S. Lynds of of Paiton, W. W. Rockwell of Warren, D. S. Lynds of

of Washington, A. S. Draper of Albary; W. J. Herrock of Faiton, W. W. Rockwell of Warren, D. S. Lynds of St. Lawren; c. John E. Edwards of Omeida, Albazo Ferguson of Scholarte; Carroll E. Social of Omeidan, A. Holmes of Markish, Wilkinson Yandwater of Wayne; C. M. Trus of Tomkins; C. S. Cole of Steiben; H. R. Hebard of Nources; Frankin D. Moulton of Genesse, Jeffres D. Warren of Buffalo; George Bingman of Frie, and Elisha M. Johnson of Castrangus.

All the Congressional districts except the Third were represented at the meeting. The member for the Third district, which is in Brooklyn, has not been chosen. William H. Board of Brooklyn was represented by A. C. Tate, John J. (PBrien of New York by Robert G. McCord, Solon B. Smith of New York by Jacob Hess, Wilmrd J. Hanceck of Fulton by M. F. Button, and W. W. Rockwell of Warren by J. A. Nichols.

Mr. A. S. Draper of Albany was temporary Chairman, and Edward M. Johnson Secretary. On motion of James S. Smart of Washington the roll was called, and each momber of the committee named his candidate for permanent Chairman, Mr. James D. Warren received If yotes and Chester S. Cole 14. Then, on motion of Gen, George H. Sharpe, the roll was again called, and overy member voted for Mr. Warren. Then John W. Vroeman of Herkliner and Edward M. Johnson of Otseo were elected Secretaries and Edward H. Hobbs of Brooklyn Trensurer.

The Chairman was authorized to name an

Trensurer.
The Chairman was authorized to name an

The Chairman was authorized to name an Executive Committee of thirteen members.
The committee decided to open their head-quarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday next, and then adjourned.
Mr. Warren, the Chairman, is a pronounced Stalwart, and was one of the 506 in the Chicago Convention in 1880. His competitor, Chester S. Cole, is Captain of the Port of New York, and was a strong advocate of Alonzo B. Cornell in the party's State Convention last year.
After the adjournment, Chairman Warren named as the Executive Committee:
E. H. Hobbs, John Birdsall, Jacob M. Fatterson, John R. Lydecker W. H. Rebertson, B. Piatt'arpenier, George H. Sharpe, James S. Smarl, Carroll E. Smith Chester S. Cole, H. S. Hebard, James D. Warren, and Elisha M. Jehnson.
Gen. Sharpe was chosen Chairman of this

Gen. Sharpe was chosen Chairman of this

ROMAN CATHOLIC DECREES. Prelates and Theologians Formulating Rules

Cardinal McCloskey presided yesterday morning over the meeting of the suffragan Bishops of the Roman Catholic Province of New York composing the Bishops Committee of the Council. He has sus tained the labor of presiding over the Council in a manner that has surprised those about him. His great experience and mature judgment in all affairs of

Church government have greatly assisted the Council in its work. The Bishops were engaged yesterday in revising the work of the five Committees of Theologians who sat in the Fennie Orphan Asylum on Tuesday afternoon. The subjects acted on by the theologians had reference to the government of the priestheed and the communities in the province. Their views had been written out by the secretaries, and it was upon these views that the final criticism of the Bishops was passed. As revised by them the results of the theologians work will be incorporated among the decrees of the Council, which will be adopted, if there be no dissent, at the final executive session in the Cathedral on Sanday afternoon. There will be no promitantion of any of the decrees of the Council, which, it is said, will be of the greatest importance, not only to form at Cathedra of the province, but, as sound precedents, to the Cathedra of the other elevant provinces in the fairle ballets.

mrs of the Council before they receive the approval of the Holy Sec.". Cardinal McCloskey will be the priest of honor, with a leacon and sub-deacon of honor, at the solemn pop-

Cardinal McCloskey will be the priest or modelen pon-descon and sub-descon of honor, at the solemn pon-taleal requirem mass to be sung in the Cathedral to day. It will be the second public session of the Cameri. All of the prelates and the obstance will be present. The requirem will be sung for the repose of the souls of the dead prelates of the province—history forecasinon, ton-sority, and Debots, and Archibishop Bughes of this city, and Reishop thoses of Burkato. The soletist priest to Cardinal Sociologies will be Montgoor Quant. The soletisms of the saw will be fineled McCorner, the calcium of the mass will be fineled McCorner, the old St. Patrick's Cathedral the soletism of the deaden. Esther Kelly of the transferration and the deaden.

# SUNBEAMS.

-In 1871 Winnipeg's population was 350; in

-Hattie Olmstead, aged 15, was married to Henry Philips, aged 15. In Great, Lewis county, by a fustice of the Penn who is 80. —C. Ross, called in the House of Commons

the father of rejectors, first entered, the gallery on Jan. 30, 1-20. In spite of this sext after a sears service, he carries tilmself well to day as a conspicuous and venerable figure, midway in the line of reco what is said to have been at one time the only voice in

-Lucy Hooper writes from Paris that there are literally no first-class pictures by certain famous artists to be obtained at any price in that city. A masterpiece by Meissonier, Diac, Daubiguy, or Bous-scau cannot be procured for love or money. Their best works are all in the United States. "If European purchasers wish to buy fine modern paintings they must go to America for them." She reports a Parisian dealer as raying. "They had an exhibition called that of One Hundred Masterpleous during the past summer. I could have gotten up a far finer one in New York."

-They are touching up the Federal Capiol, and, in the Representatives' hall trying to make room for thirty-two additional members spondent says. They are constructing a freight elevator on the Senate side, to run from the ceilar to the first story, near the refreshment rooms. Can it possibly e for-I mean, is the connection at all inferential The House and the House document room libraries are seeking extra shelf space over the south and north ends respectively of an alleged statuary hall, and the Congressional and law libraries have sought similar rooms in the basement. Three of the retunda pictures are be-ing renewed—The Embarkation of the Pilgrims.' 'The Baptism of Pocahontas, and 'De floto's Discovery of

the Mississippi." -A correspondent of the Augusta, Ga., Constitutionalist, writing from Halifax, N. S., says: "Halifax is delightfully situated on a peniusula composed almost wholly of rock. At the water's edge along he harbor the ground is comparatively level. From the harbor the town is built on an ascent that rises gradually to the citadel, 300 feet above mean tide. It is tha strongest fortified town in America. Besides the citates every important point on the main land is fortified, and the harbor islands are crowned with important for-tresses. It is one of the principal naval stations of dreaf Britain on the western continent. Frequently a number of British war vessels under command of an Admiral are in the harbor. The sentiment of the place is Brush."

-Sir Edward Sullivan, who has just been ppointed Lord Chancellor of Treland, can a britlant col legiate course and obtained a scholarsh in at Trinity College. His rise at the har was very rapid. He was called in 1848, took wilk in 1858, was made Solicitor General in 1855. Attorney-General in 1868, and Master of the Rolls in 1870. He has an admirable address, is a keen logician, and an orator of no mean power. His speech in the Yelverton case was a remarkable specimen of orensic eloquence. He was equally successful in the House of Commons, through which he piloted Mr Glad-atone's first Land bill with great skill. He is a bright, stone's first Land bill with great skill margetic little man from Mallow, in the county of Cork, which he represented for five years. He used years of age.

-The San Antonio (Texas) Light says: Jack, a young wild bog, was found in the woods near Lytle Station and presented to Mr. E. s. Hellamy. He as supposed to have been about three weeks old when caught. Mr. Religmy began patiently to train him. After a few lessons Jack had learned his name, and at length hetegan to follow his master. When Mr. Bells-iny is seated at his deak Jack lies down at his feet and will allow no one to touch him, and at night he follows his master to his bedside, and if he cannot stealthily get into the bad he will lie down by the side of it and siecg until morning. If an intruder steps into the room he will dart at him with all the ferceity of his wild no ture. At the table he stands at his master's side and gets a part of anything he cats. Jack is a veritable tippler. After drinking whiskey he smacks his lips and maker

—The year is wearing old.

The weathers growing cold.

In weather surflward goess in flocks. Socks

flocks.

And people weatherwise
And speak of the part thouse, 'goy, 'goy,' act.

And some one parior stove,
Damic to the sof frue love,
Exchanged and rathfield by kinses sweet, sweet, sweet,
Is to its place restored
Once more in sweet accord,
Beside it youthful lovers soon will meet, meet, meet. The whiters coal lay in.
And fill up every the
Before the face to prices has begun, "gun, "gun,
For when the weather's cold,
And adds a couple of dollars to the ten, ton, ton.

Arafi the season's come
When married men go home.
And try to play the old familiar dedge, dedge, dedge,
By saying yea, my dear.
The very late I feer.
But then no're had a menting of the ledge, ledge, ledge.